



St. CECILIA'S HALL.
Mrs PUPPO'S NIGHT.
 On TUESDAY the 13th February, will be performed,
A CONCERT OF MUSIC.
 To begin at half past six o'clock.
 Tickets (3s. each) to be had at Mrs Steele's shop, and at Signora Cor-
 ri's, Lady Stair's close, Lawn-market.

WANTED for the RESOLUTION PRIVATEER of Leith,
Captain R. Mosey Commander,
AN INTERPRETER,
 Who is well acquainted with the French, Spanish and Dutch languages,
 but particularly the French and Dutch.
 It is required, that the person applying be not only perfect in speak-
 ing, but in reading the two last languages.
 The very best encouragement will be given, upon application to
 Captain Mosey, or Messrs Martin and Kerr, at Leith; or to Mr Creech,
 Edinburgh.

This day is published,
 By J. LAVERS, London, and W. CREECH, Edinburgh,
 (Price, 10 s. 6 d. in boards).
 Neatly printed in one volume quarto, on a new letter, and fine paper,
 Dedicated, by permission, to his Grace the DUKE of ARGYLL,
THE ARMY AND NAVY
GENTLEMAN'S COMPANION,
 Or, a New and Complete TREATISE on the
THEORY and PRACTICE of FENCING.
 Displaying the intricacies of SMALL SWORD PLAY; and reduc-
 ing the Art to the most easy and familiar principles by regular pro-
 gressive lessons. Illustrated by Mathematical Figures, and adorned with
 twenty elegant Engravings, after paintings from life, executed in the
 most masterly manner, representing every material attitude of the Art.
 The whole adapted for the more easy and speedy attaining perfect
 knowledge of the Art, with little or no instruction from masters.
 By J. MACARTHUR, of the Royal Navy.
 In the Critical Review for December 1780, p. 479. the Reviewers
 conclude with observing, "Mr MacArthur delivers his instructions in
 the plainest and most intelligible manner, and must certainly have
 been at great pains in devising the plan of contrivance Mathematical
 figures for the farther illustration of the various Lessons on the pa-
 radies. This alone is a considerable improvement in the art, and adds
 greatly to the usefulness of the present Treatise, which is also embel-
 lished with a variety of Engravings, that must have been executed at
 no small expence to the Author."

Government State-Lottery for Ireland,
 1781,
Begin drawing the 26th March, and will be conducted in the same
manner as all former English State-Lotteries.
THE ORIGINAL TICKETS, LEGAL SHARES, AND CHANCES,
 in Variety of Numbers, are Sold and Registered by
WHITE and MITCHEL,
 At their Shop and State-Lottery Office, opposite to the Town-Church,
 Edinburgh.

On Account of Mess. RICHARDSON and GOODLUCK,
 LONDON.

(Remarkable for filling the most Capital Prizes.)
 At their Office, a very large proportion of capital prizes, in former
 lotteries, have been sold and shared; particularly, in lottery 1779,
 No. 98,721, a prize of twenty thousand pounds, was divided amongst fifteen
 persons; also one prize of L.5000, two of L.2000, four of L.1000, and
 five of L.500. In lottery 1780, No. 43,641, a prize of ten thousand pounds,
 besides one of L.5000, two of L.2000, five of L.1000, and eight of
 L.500.

| SCHEME. | | | |
|----------------|----------------|--------------|--|
| No. of Prizes. | Value of each. | Total Value. | |
| 1 | L.10,000 | L.10,000 | |
| 1 | 5,000 | 5,000 | |
| 1 | 2,000 | 2,000 | |
| 1 | 1,000 | 1,000 | |
| 10 | 500 | 5,000 | |
| 10 | 100 | 1,000 | |
| 10 | 50 | 500 | |
| 100 | 20 | 2,000 | |
| 1500 | 10 | 15,000 | |

5500 Prizes.
 First drawn ticket for the first
 five days, L.100 each, 500
 First drawn ticket for the 8th
 and 12th days, L.500 each, 1000
 The last drawn ticket, 2000
15498 Blanks

10000 Tickets. L.105,000
 The prizes to be transferable annuities, at 4 per cent. per annum, to
 commence the 26th March.

All shares sold at the above Office, which is licensed agreeable to act of
 parliament, will be charged the same prices as at any office in London or
 elsewhere of equal reputation, and those drawn prizes paid at the current
 value so soon as drawn.

Scheme of Chances made from Original Tickets.
 For ONE GUINEA three numbers will be given, which will intitle
 the purchaser to the following advantages, viz.

| | |
|------------------------------------|------|
| One thousand pounds, if a prize of | 5000 |
| Five hundred pounds, ditto | 2000 |
| Two hundred pounds, ditto | 1000 |
| One hundred pounds, ditto | 500 |
| Fifty pounds, ditto | 100 |
| Ten pounds, ditto | 50 |
| Five pounds, ditto | 20 |
| Two pounds, ditto | 10 |

Fifty pounds, if the second number be drawn any prize above 50
 Two hundred pounds, if the third number be drawn any prize above 100
 Four pounds, if the three numbers be all drawn prizes of 10

For HALF-A-GUINEA three numbers will be given, intitling to
 half the above benefits; and for TWO GUINEAS three numbers, intitling to
 double the above benefits. To be paid without deduction.

The above chances, it is presumed, will be well worth the attention
 of every adventurer, each chance having three numbers; that, should
 one or two of the numbers be unsuccessful, the third may prove fortu-
 nate. They contain upwards of one hundred capital prizes more than
 the common mode of adventuring, are issued from the original tickets,
 for the whole time of drawing, and include every prize whatever.

In last lottery many were disappointed of shares and chances, by being
 too late of applying: It is requested, those intending to adventure in
 this will not lose the opportunity of purchasing early, as, from the num-
 ber of capital prizes, and not more than half the usual quantity of tic-
 kets, they must of consequence, before drawing, become scarce, and ad-
 vance much in price.

Country correspondents may have their tickets, shares, and chances re-
 mitted to them for good bills at sight or a short date.

All letters (post paid) duly answered.

NEW BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS.

For the Use of SUBSCRIBERS to the

EDINBURGH CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

This day arrived,
With the Review and Magazines for January.
 Annual Register for 1779, just published; a few copies for sale, price
 5 s. 6 d. in boards.
 Philosophical Transactions for 1780.
 Knox's Treatise on Liberal Education.
 History of Sir Charles Cardigan, 12 letters, 2 vols.
 Royal Register, with Annotations, vol. 5.
 Martin Sherlock's Favel, both parts.
 Inquiry into the State of Population in Wales.
 With various others, a list of which may be seen at the Library.

A FRESH ASSORTMENT OF MOST BEAUTIFUL PRINTS.

Engraved by the best modern Engravers.
 From the Paintings of C. Lorraine, S. Bouché, Rubens, L. Gio-
 dano, F. Landi, Poussin, Wilton, Mortimer, Stubbs, Reynolds, Wink-
 Copley, Kauffman, Hearne, &c. &c. all fine impressions.
 Particularly, A great number of beautiful Landscapes, Shooting Pieces,
 Sea Pieces, with all the new Prints; such as Carter's View of the
 Blowing up of the Quebec, Capt. Farmer's Strange's Death of Cleo-
 patra; beautiful Head of Major Andree, &c. &c.
 The London ready-money price marked upon each, and the sale to
 continue only ten days, when such as remain unsold will be returned.
 It is therefore hoped that none will disappoint themselves.
 None of them can be given out, but ladies and gentlemen have an
 opportunity of examining them at leisure.
 J. SIBBALD and CO are preparing for the press, A COLLECTION
 of SCOTS and ENGLISH SONGS, and would be much obliged to any
 gentleman, who are in possession of good originals, for correct copies.
 Particular care will be taken to admit no inferior ones.

BY GORDON AND MURRAY, PARLIAMENT SQUARE, A SALE CATALOGUE

Very Complete LIBRARY of BOOKS in the LAW of SCOTLAND,
 and some of the Principal Books in the CIVIL LAW, with a few ele-
 gant editions of the CLASSICS.

| Among which are, | |
|--|---|
| SCOTS LAW. | CIVIL LAW. |
| Regium Majestatem, Latin & Eng- lish copy. | Corpus Juris Civilis. |
| Scots acts of Parliament, folio and Stair, Macdowall of Banktown, and Erskine's Institutes of the Law. | Heineccii Opera Omnia. |
| The Decisions of the Court of Ses- sion from its first institution. | Voet, Huber, Zoesius, Brissotius, &c. |
| Acts of Sederunt complete. | CLASSICS. |
| Refined Acts complete. | Cicero Olivetti, 2 vols. |
| Kutzhend's Statutes, 12 vols. | Idem ap. Elzevir et Poulis. |
| Swinton's Abridgement, 2 vols. | Livius Drakenborchii, 7 toms. |
| Blackstone's Commentary, 4 vols. | Tabitiæ Gronovii, 1 tom.—And Moll of the Orationum variorum edi- tiones &c. &c. |

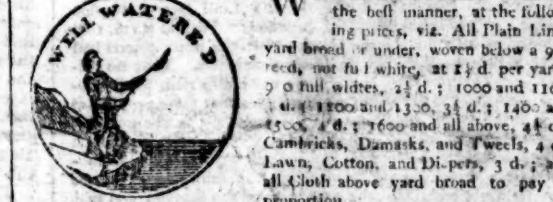
Catalogues to be had at Gordon and Murray's shop, the place of sale,
 where the books may be seen.

*A fresh Assortment of Law and Gentlemen's Pocket Memorand-
 um-books, man of pleasure's Pocket-book, London Almanacks, Royal
 Calendars, &c. &c.*

With a few copies, price only 1s. of
 The English Rofcius Garrick's Jests, or Genius in High Glee; con-
 taining all the Jokes of the Wits of the Present Age, Epigrams, Conu-
 drums, Toasts, &c.

DALHOUSIE BLEACHFIELD, 1781.

Five miles south from Edinburgh.



WILLIAM DOUGLAS 11 acres in
 the best manner, at the follow-
 ing prices, viz. All Plain Linen
 yard broad or under, woven below a 900
 reed, not full white, at 1 1/2 d. per yard;
 200 full widths, 2 1/2 d.; 1000 and 1100,
 at 3 1/2 d.; 1300 and 1400, at 4 d.;
 1500 and 1600, at 4 1/2 d.; and
 all Cloth above yard broad to pay in
 proportion.
 Cloth taken in at Edinburgh, by Andrew Gillespie upholsterer, above
 the City Guard; George Boyd cloth merchant, Lawn Market; Robert
 Smith merchant, opposite Fountain Well; Patrick Jackson merchant,
 head of Chalmers's Close; William Bridges merchant, head of Canongate;
 Alexander Thomson merchant, foot of the Old Fish market;
 Peter Smith, shoemaker, foot of Forrester's Wynd; Alexander Ross
 merchant, Grass Market; Duncan Moir weaver, Sicennes; Mrs Ander-
 son, Chapel Street; William Haldane, maon, Nicholson's Street;
 William Paton vintner, shore of Leith; Miss Straton milliner, foot of
 the Tolbooth Wynd, Leith; Bailie Johnston merchant, Aufstrucher;
 Convener Brown wright, Crail; John Cathie merchant, Muffburgh;
 John Cockburn merchant, Fisherow; Benjamin Simpson merchant, Dal-
 keith; James Kinnand weaver, ditto; John Hunter weaver, Middle-
 ton; Bailie Hillop merchant, Peebles; Andrew Ballantine merchant,
 West Linton; John Niven weaver, Pennycaick; Charles Anderson
 merchant, Loanhead; Laurence Smith, Libberton Kirk; John Wilkie
 Smith, Maxton, near Jedburgh; John Ker tailor, Selkirk; and at the
 Bleachfield, where there is full command of pure water, and the machi-
 nery erected in the best perfection. It is the bleacher's intention to
 give full satisfaction.

To be LET and entered to at Whitfriday next, or sooner if wanted,
THE HOUSE and Offices of BRIERYBAULK, in the
 parish of Cranston, ten miles distant from Edinburgh, and four
 from Dalkeith, with or without furniture, along with the garden and
 lawn around the house, and any number of acres of land contiguous
 thereto, that may suit a tenant. The house is neatly furnished, most
 agreeably situated, and the place would answer well as a villa for any
 family, chusing a country seat, within an easy distance of Edinburgh.
 For particulars apply to David Wilson at Rosemains of Prestonhall,
 who will show the premises.

HOUSE in East Lothian to LET.

To be LET and entered to at Whitfriday next, The House, Gar-
 den, and Office of **ELPHINSTON**, pleasantly situated in the
 parish of Tranent, about nine measured miles to the eastward of Edin-
 burgh. The house contains 16 fire-rooms, with kitchen, cellars, and
 many other conveniences. The offices consist of coach-houses, stables,
 hay-loft, &c. all in good condition. The garden contains about four ac-
 res, inclosed with a high stone wall.—Any person who takes the
 house, may be accommodated with what grass he pleases.
 David Erskine writer to the Signet has powers to enter into a bargain.
 A servant at Elphinston will show the premises.

A CATALOGUE OF BOOKS:

Being the entire LIBRARIES of the late ARCHBISHOP OGBURN
 of Inchmarine, and ALEX. WEDDERBURN of St Germain's, &c.
 To be sold by AUCTION, at Mr Bell's Shop, first door, Old Custom-
 house Stairs, entry to Parliament-square, on Wednesday the 14th
 February instant, and four following evenings, beginning at six o'clock.
 As the Books are private property, all are to be sold off; and the en-
 tries will be at the Company's pleasure.
 Catalogues to be had at Messrs Gordon and Murray's shop, Parliam-
 ent-square; also at Mr Bell's, the place of sale, where the Books
 may be seen: And at both shops, commissions will be executed from
 those who cannot attend.

MONEY WANTED.

WANTED to BORROW immediately, or at Whitfriday next,
 1000l. and 3000l. upon different heritable securities; also,
 1500l. upon personal security; each of them undoubtedly good.
 Apply to Mr Hugh Maxwell writer in Edinburgh.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE EDUCATION.

THE REV. THOMAS KIRKBY, of CATTERICK, in YORKSHIRE, takes
 this opportunity of informing the public in general, and his friends
 in particular, that he has lately enlarged his house, so as to have room for
 Eight instead of Four Young Gentlemen.
 Those young gentlemen eat at his own table, and drink tea every even-
 ing with Mr Kirkby. They attend the public academy during the
 school-holiday, and their vacant time is employed in reading such authors,
 or conversing on such subjects, as serve to open the understanding or en-
 large the ideas. Such as are learning French, Mr Kirkby generally con-
 verses with in that language.—In short, he flatters himself that the
 tender parent or scrupulous guardian may safely entrust him with the
 direction of their children, for he not only exerts his utmost endeavours
 to promote their advancement in classical, mathematical, and historical
 studies, but even a regard to the lesser accomplishments is not neglected;
 as a gracious manner of address, a becoming deportment at table, &c. &c.
 so that the objection to public schools, on account of the awkwardness
 and rudeness of the students, is by this means obviated.
 Any application to the Rev. Thomas Kirkby, and not to his brother
 Mr John Kirkby, will be duly attended to.

By Order of the Honourable COMMISSIONERS of his MAJESTY'S CUSTOMS.

HERE are to be exposed to public sale, in the Customhouse,
 Leith, on Friday the 16th February 1781, at twelve o'clock
 noon, the GOODS following, viz.
 23 1/2 lbs. fine Black Tea;
 52 lbs. coarse Black Tea;
 37 gallons Brandy,—and
 180 gallons Ginerva,
 6 Painted Looking Glasses,
 12 Painted Paper Snuff-boxes,
 1 Dozen Silk Handkerchiefs,
 And 1 Pair Black Silk Mitts,
 For Home Consumption.
 For Exportation.

BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LORD PROVOST, MAGISTRATES, AND COUNCIL OF EDINBURGH.

Edinburgh, 9th February 1781.

WHEREAS a CHURCH is immediately to

be built in George Square, in the extended royalty; and a
 LABORATORY for the Chymistry class in the College. The artificers
 that may hereafter be employed for the following parts of those works,
 are requested to lodge their estimates with James Tait, at the Council
 Chamber, on or before Monday the 19th inst. viz.
 Estimates for the Church of about 33 rods rubble, 2 feet thick, oval
 form.

35 Ditto, ditto, ditto, square work.
 2600 Feet, dressed and stripped ashler, oval form.
 650 Feet, brotched steps, and plates of stairs.
 1150 Feet polished modillion cornice, or pottico.
 1000 Ditto, plain polished mouldings.
 1500 Ditto, dressed cornice, oval form.
 2400 Ditto, plain polished work in ashler, pilasters, &c.
 760 Ditto, brotched pavement.
 2900 Feet, plain dressed work, oval form.
 260 Ditto, ditto, square form.
 1150 Ditto, brotched work, long stones in the upper beds of cornice.
 Four columns, 28 feet 4 inches high, including capitals and bases,
 diameter 3 feet 10 inches.
 Eight pilasters.
 The whole of the columns, mouldings, steps, and plates of stairs, to
 be Craigleith stone; the ashler Redhall stones, of one foot broad in the
 bed, and a header quite through the wall, introduced at every fifth
 stone; the rubble to be good durable stone, and to be run at intervals with
 hot lime; the walls, for nine feet above the foundation, to be 24 feet
 thick, and all above that 3 feet. The plan to be seen at the Council
 Chamber.

FOR THE LABORATORY:

About ten rods rubble work.
 250 Feet hewn ribbets, soles and lintels.
 540 Ditto hewn corners, skewes and cope.
 1500 Ditto, ditto, ditto, pavement.
 100 Ditto, perpendicular vents.
 The plan also to be seen at the Council Chamber.

ROSLIN BLEACHFIELD, 1781.

Mess. BIGGAR and CO. lay down CLOTH as soon as the season

| | |
|---|--------------------------|
| permits, and bleach at the following prices: | |
| All Linen Cloth, yard wide and under, not exceeding | |
| 1100 warp, at 3 1/2 d. per yard. | Diaper at 4 d. per yard. |
| 1200 and 1300 4 d. | Damask, 5 d. |
| 1400, 4 1/2 d. | Cambricks, 4 d. |
| 1500, 5 d. | Tweeding, 4 d. |
| 1600, 5 1/2 d. | Long Lawn, 3 d. |
| 1700 and above, 6 d. | |

All above yard wide in proportion to its breadth.

Cloth for this field is taken in for this field by
 John Murray merchant, Luckenbooths, Edinburgh.
 Alexander Gray at the Lap-house, Pleinace.

Robert Pratt weaver, foot of Paumure's close, opposite to Mr Crich-
 ton's Entry, Canongate.

Alexander Burnett weaver, Water of Leith.
 George Norrie merchant, Leith.
 Mrs Young, Dalkeith.
 Thomas Brook weaver, Muffburgh.

Mess Biggar and Co. Sicennes,—at their shop, foot of Stone's close,
 Cowgate;—and at the Bleachfield.

SHOP IN THE LAWN MARKET

To be SOLD, by private agreement, that LAIGH SHOP in the
 new stone tenement, lying between the Old Bank Close and the
 channan's Court, presently possessed by Thomas Herriot.—Mr Herriot
 has a lease of this shop for fifteen years from Whitfriday 1779, at 7 1/2
 s. 4. of rent, with the burden of making all necessary repairs.
 Alexander Cunningham writer West Bow, will show the progress, and
 conclude a bargain.

From the London Gazette, Feb. 6.

Whitchall, Feb. 4, 1781.

THE following is extract of a letter from the Honourable Major-General Vaughan, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's forces in the Leeward Islands, to Lord George Germaine, one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of State: Received by the Honourable Secretary of State, Dec. 22, 1780.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship, that the Admiral and myself, having many reports made to us of the ruinous state of the island of St. Vincent, in consequence of the hurricane, and being ever anxious for the recovery of any of his Majesty's possessions, we judged it proper, as the fleet was going to cruise, to see with what foundation these reports were made, and whether any advantage could be taken of their situation. We therefore embarked 300 of the flank corps, and appeared off the island on the 16th, and with them landed the body of Marines, whom I marched four miles up the country, to be able to reconnoitre the enemy's works which, on viewing, I found to be perfectly strong and well fortified, both by art and nature, that I am convinced treble our numbers would have made it a very doubtful undertaking. Upon signifying my opinion to the Admiral, it was agreed that the troops should disembark, which they accordingly did on the 17th, without meeting the least molestation.

Your Lordship may be assured, that on every favourable opportunity no exertions in my power shall be wanting; and I flatter myself that the precautions observed on the present occasion will meet with his Majesty's approbation.

Admiralty-Office, Feb. 4, 1781.

Extract of a letter from Sir George Brydges Rodney, Bart. K. B. and Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships at the Leeward Islands, to Mr. Stephens, dated on board the Sandwich at St. Lucia, December 22, 1780, received by Captain Edwards, of his Majesty's ship the Hornet.

IN my last dispatches sent by the Anna Theresa packet on the 13th instant, I acquainted their Lordships, that General Vaughan and myself intended to undertake an enterprise which we flattered ourselves might be attended with success.

On the 14th instant we sailed from Gros Islet Bay, in hopes of being able to land the troops on St. Vincent's the next morning; but the currents baffling us, we did make that island till the 15th in the evening, and then at such a distance to windward as not to be discovered by the enemy. We anchored about two in the afternoon in Warraway Bay. All the troops and Marines were landed; and before the day closed, General Vaughan had put the whole in motion, and at their head advanced towards the enemy's citadel.

I could easily perceive, on my approaching the island, and viewing the enemy's works which they had erected upon the mountain that commands Kingston Bay and that of Warraway, that the whole appeared in perfect repair, with a numerous and strong garrison. However, such was the spirit of General Vaughan, that he marched to the foot of the works (having dispersed every impediment in his way) and reconnoitred them in every part, in hopes to find some place vulnerable, where he might make the attack with a probability of success; but finding they were in every part complete, I concurred with him in opinion, that an attack ought not to be hazarded with the force which he commanded. The troops therefore returned to the beach, and were re-embarked, without the enemy's daring to move from their entrenchments.

TRIAL OF LORD GEORGE GORDON.

YESTERDAY being the day appointed for the trial of Lord George Gordon, the Judges took their seats in the Court of King's Bench about eight o'clock. Great precautions were used to keep the Court from being unreasonably crowded; all the avenues to it were locked, and written directions were issued by Lord Mansfield, to the Master of the Crown-office, for the regulation of the proceedings. By this order, which was in the handwriting of the Chief Justice, the officers of the Court were expressly commanded not to open the gate of Westminster-hall, nor any other of the doors that led to the Court, till eight o'clock, at which time the Court was appointed to sit. At the same time, absolute orders were given, that no money should be taken by the door-keeper, under pain of immediate dismissal from their places; and that no person under any pretence should be admitted, till the Judges had taken their seats, and the Court was opened. This order was strictly complied with, and, besides the Counsel, not more than thirty or forty strangers were admitted. Lord Mansfield was first in the orders which he gave to shut the doors after this time, and he ordered one or two young men, who pushed in, to be taken into custody.

The Judges on the trial were, Lord Mansfield, Mr. Justice Willes, Mr. Justice Buller. The Counsel for the prosecution were, the Attorney General, the Solicitor General, Mr. Dunning, Mr. Lee, Mr. Bercroft, Mr. Howarth, and Mr. Norton. The Counsel for the prisoner were, Mr. Kenyon, and Mr. Erskine. Several alterations had been made in the Court, for the better accommodation of the necessary officers, and people concerned in the trial. A box was made on the right hand of the Judge's bench, for the Sheriff of Middlesex, and a place on the right hand of the jury's box, for witnesses.

Lord George was brought to the bar by the Lieutenant of the Tower, about nine in the morning. He was dressed in black velvet. His Lordship was perfectly composed and collected in his appearance. He took his place on the right hand of Mr. Erskine, commonly allotted to the Counsel. Mr. Kenyon applied to the Court, and requested to know if their Lordships would indulge the prisoner with leave to sit down? To which Lord Mansfield answered, To be sure, by all means. He was attended by his Uncle the Duke of Gordon, Lord William Gordon, and his uncle, Lord Adam Gordon.

The Court now desired that the jury should be called over at the window, to make the names of such as appeared; Lord Mansfield observed, that this was not to be considered as the regular call, for this point had been litigated in the case of Laris. After this was done, it was found that six out of seven of the jury were present.

The jury being now complete, stood as follows:

Thomas Collins, of Berners-street.
Henry Hallings, of Queen Anne-street.
Edward Hulic, of Harley-street.
Edward Pomfret, New North-street.
Gedaliah Gafield, of Hackney.
Joseph Fickles, of Monmouth.
Marmaduke Perceck, of Hackney.
Edward Gordon, of Broadway.
Francis Deagon, of Hammarshill.
Robert Armitage, of Kensington, and
John Rix, of Whitechapel, Esquires.

Mr. Norton, the youngest counsel for the Crown, opened the indictment in the usual way, reciting the allegation.

The Attorney General then took up the cause, entered into the nature and different kinds of treason, mentioned the repeal of the penalties inflicted by the acts formerly passed against the Roman Catholics, with the mischiefs that ensued last year on the petition presented against the act containing this repeal, of which mischief he considered Lord George Gordon as the author. His Lordship, he said, was the President of the Association. He called, by public advertisement, 20,000 men together, and declared that he would not present the petition without that number; for he was in Parliament, and knew, perhaps, that without violence his ends could not be procured. He ordered them to come with blue cockades, that he might know the extent of his force; he arranged them in companies; he met them on the ground, and to inspire them with confidence, he told them "to recollect what the Scots had done, and what they had gained by their enterprise and firmness; and that he invited them to no danger which he was not willing to share, and he would support them in their attempts, at the hazard of his life; he would attend them, though he should be hanged on the gallows." He considered the whole of the subsequent outrages as flowing from this cause; for a man who turns loose a wild beast, he confided to be answerable for all the murders that the creature should commit. He then read the advertisement beginning with the words, "Whereas no Hall in London will hold 40,000 men." And he read it with comments, stating that the invitation of the civil Magistrates was matter of mere mockery. The noble prisoner appeared, or came along with the body to the House of Commons. He had them under his management. They called upon him to know whether they should quit the lobby. He gave them to understand, "That the division would be against them, if they left the place, but they would never do so. He reminded them of

the conduct of the Scots; told them that when they passed down the main-houses, Lord Weymouth sent them a message, assuring them that the act should not be repealed; and why should the Scots be better than you? He added, that when his Majesty heard that the Protestants were coming from every place within ten miles of London, he would send his Ministers to assure them that the act should be repealed." All this proved that he had the control, the management of the whole mob.

The learned gentleman then said he meant to adduce evidence of these facts, and trusted that the jury would find the prisoner guilty of the crimes laid to his charge.

The first evidence called was William Hay. He swore that he saw Lord George Gordon five or six times as President of the Protestant Association, at Coachmaker's-hall, Greenwood's Rooms, the Crown and Rolls, and St. Margaret's Hill. The last time which he saw him, on the 29th of May, at Coachmaker's-hall, he heard him announce to a very numerous assembly, that the associated Protestants amounted to forty thousand in number; that the 2d of June was the day fixed upon to present the petition; that they were to meet in St. George's Fields, in four separated divisions or columns, arrayed or dressed in their best clothes, with blue cockades in their hats, as he himself should wear one, to distinguish them from other people who were Papists, or friends to Papists. He gave orders how these four several bodies should take their ground, and what fields they should assemble in. Some days before that the noble Lord hid, at the Crown and Rolls, after reading over some preambles and clauses of acts, said that his Majesty, by assenting to the Quebec and the late act, his Councils had brought him to that pass or situation, in which James the Second was after his abdication. He read his Majesty's coronation oath. It was his opinion that his Majesty had made a breach of, or had broken that oath. He observed, that the people of his country did not mind the matter, they spoke out, or spoke their minds freely, and he avowed it to be true. The witness said, that he went to St. George's Fields on the 2d of June; he saw a very great multitude; he never saw so many before with cockades, and banners lettered "Protestant Association," "No Popery, &c." He saw the noble Lord at a distance haranguing the body. He saw the multitude come through Fleet-street. He saw them also the same day at the House of Commons. He went into the lobby, and the principal noise and uproar that he heard was in chiming Lord George Gordon's name. There was such confusion and noise, that he could hardly hear any thing. Lord George came out, and told them "to adhere steadfastly to so glorious a cause." He promised to persevere in it himself, and he hoped, although there was very little expectation from the House of Commons, that they would meet with redress from their mild or gracious Sovereign.

On his cross-examination, he said he was a printer, a bankrupt, and printed on his own account. He was not sure, but he thought the prisoner was one night at Greenwood's Rooms. He consulted his notes, and found his Lordship was not present at Greenwood's. The reason why he took notes was, that he had a fore-sight of the consequences that would happen, and he went from place to place, and took notes under that persuasion. He did not forget the consequences till the 20th of February, but he took notes from the first hour of his attending there, on the 1st of December. He never attended a public meeting without a motive, and he always made minutes of every thing material. He imparted his fears to a particular friend, by letter, it was Mr. Butler of Lincoln's-inn; he did not know what religion he was of, but he heard he was a Roman Catholic.

William Metcalf swore that he was at Coachmaker's Hall on the day when the time of the meeting at St. George's Fields was settled. He heard Lord George Gordon desire them to meet him in St. George's Fields. He reminded them, that the Scotch had succeeded by their unanimity; and he hoped that they also would be unanimous. He trusted that no one who had signed the petition would be alarmed or afraid to show himself in the cause. That he would not present the petition, or that he would beg leave to decline it, unless he was met by 20,000 men. He recommended to them to come with some marks of distinction, such as a ribband in their hats, to distinguish from their friends their foes. He would meet them, and would be answerable for such as should be molested. That he wished so well to the cause, that he would go to the gallows for it, he knew not the particular expression; and that he would not present the petition of a lukewarm people. The witness was in St. George's Fields; he saw Lord George Gordon come there in his chair; he believed he spoke within compass, when he said there were 30,000 people in the Fields. He testified that Lord George spoke to them; but he did not hear him.

On his cross-examination, he said, that he was not sure about the exact expression of the prisoner relating to his going to the gallows.

John Anstuther, Esq. was at Coachmaker's Hall on the 29th of May, at which time the prisoner acted as President, and told them, that on Friday next he meant to present the petition, but if there was one man less than 20,000, he would not meet them, for without that number he thought it would not have consequence. He recommended to them the example of the Scotch, who by their firmness had carried their point. He recommended temperance and firmness, and concluded with telling them, that he did not mean them to go into any danger that he would not share, for he was ready to go to death or to the gallows for the Protestant cause. He saw Lord George Gordon leaning over a gallery in the House of Commons. He told them, that they had been called a mob in the House; that the peace officers had been called in to disperse them, peaceable petitioners. That no reason had been given why they wished them to be dispersed, but he believed the peace officers had signed the petition; that some people had mentioned in the House something relating to calling in the military, that he hoped nobody would think of taking a step of that kind, as it would infallibly tend to make great division among his Majesty's subjects—for it was very improper to introduce the military into a free country. He again mentioned the unanimity of the Scotch; and said, that when his Majesty heard that his subjects were flocking up for miles round, would send his Minister to repeal the act. Several called to Lord George Gordon to know whether he desired them to go away. He replied, "You are the best judges of what you ought to do, but I'll tell you how the matter stands; the House are going to divide upon the question, whether your petition shall be taken into consideration now or upon Tuesday; there are for taking it into consideration now, myself and six or seven others. If it is not taken now, your petition may be lost—To-morrow the House does not sit—Monday is the King's birth day, and on Tuesday Parliament may be adjourned, prorogued, or dissolved."

The Rev. Mr. Bowen testified to the like purport; adding, that as his Lordship was at the door, the witness saw a gentleman go up to him, who seemed to be persuading his Lordship to return to his seat. As soon as Lord George turned round, and saw who it was, he called out to the people, "This is Sir Michael Le Fleming, he has just been speaking for you." He seemed to be remarkably pleased with Sir Michael; he patted or stroked his shoulder; his joy seemed to be extravagant—it was childish in his opinion.

Joseph Pearson door-keeper, and Thomas Baker deposited to similar circumstances.

Samuel Wright, Esq. Sampson Rainsforth, Cha. Jealous, Patrick McManus, David Miles, Mr. Gates, the City Marshal, and William Hyde, deposited to the mob, and the outrage committed by them.

Lord Portchester was called to prove, that the prisoner wore a blue cockade.

John Lucy and Barnard Turner were examined as to the riots.

Edward Pond was shown a paper, purporting to be a protection, and he swore that Lord George Gordon signed it. On his cross-examination he said, that he applied to Lord George Gordon in his coach, with the paper ready written, and told him that it would be of service to him. He did not know whether Lord George ever read it over, nor whether that was the reason that his property was seized.

John Dingwall was called to prove the handwriting of Lord George, but had never seen him write.

Mr. Metcalf produced an extract from the Journal of the House of Commons relative to the bill for the indulgence of Popery.

General Skene proved the riots in Scotland.

Mr. Kenyon objected to this evidence as inapplicable to the prisoner, as he had no connection with the information in Edinburgh, if there was one. The Attorney General said, that he had referred to the conduct of the rioters in Scotland, in that he had said both at the meeting and in the lobby of the House, and set it up as an example of imitation to the Association of London. Lord Mansfield read some of the passages that alluded to the case, and was of opinion, that the evidence was applicable.

Hugh Scott, Esq. and Robert Grierston and William McManus, servants to the Duke of Buccleugh, spoke to the same effect.

THE NOBLE PRISONER'S DEFENCE.

Mr. Kenyon opened the prisoner's case, by observing, that it was very much to his disadvantage, that, as the Attorney General had said, he was going to enter on his defence at a time when the Court and the jury were fatigued, and their patience exhausted with the tediousness and the toil of the day. The noble prisoner also laboured under another very material disadvantage, which was, in having a Counsel very little accustomed to criminal process; and who felt his mind very much agitated under the pressure and weight of the business. He trusted, however, that the noble Lord, who was the prisoner, would find in the good sense, candour, and discretion of the jury, that assistance and support which he should want in his Counsel. The indictment, he said, stated, that the noble Lord had levied war, by assembling multitudes together, and striving by terror and outrage to compel Parliament to repeal an obnoxious law. The Attorney General in stating the case, had endeavoured to rouse the passions of the jury, by descriptions exaggerated, and unfit. It was not proper, he said, to make such an attempt; he must say it was not well done. He had called the multitude an army, and he had dealt in expressions which implied much more than they avowed, of a military nature, and in terms in which he was not founded by the evidence adduced, such as "Marching in array, marshalled in columns, disciplined, carrying Ensigns and Flags, &c." These expressions were calculated to impress on the minds of the jury an idea that the whole was conducted and undertaken by a military body, whereas, by the plainest evidence, it would be proved that those with whom the prisoner was connected, who went up to the House with their petition, went up in a sober, quiet manner, unarmed, unaccompanied, and entertained no hostile intentions.

He now reviewed the evidence that had been brought in support of the prosecution, beginning with that of William Hay. The evidence of this witness was exceedingly suspicious. He had acknowledged himself in several instances to be in the wrong, particularly with respect to his having seen Lord George Gordon at Greenwood's rooms. After swearing positively that he had seen him there, he confessed he was in the wrong, and that he had not seen him. He was a man who frequented public places, he could not tell for what reason; but, he constantly went from place to place with the inquisitorial intentions of a spy, and he made minutes of what was done. He too, like the Attorney General, was fond of using military terms. He had avowed, instead of dressing the people in their best clothes, and had placed them in columns instead of divisions. He had said, that Lord George had declared, that the King, by assenting to the Quebec and to the late act, was brought into a situation similar to that of James II. after his abdication. This was a truly curious assertion. Could the jury believe for a moment that a man of sense could utter it? It was a wanton assertion, unsupported, and which he trusted would be disbelieved; for the jury would consider, that when men came singly to points of such importance, a suspicion is to be inferred. The assertion alluded to was said to have been made in a public room, where hundreds were present, and where hundreds might hear, and yet not one more witness was brought to confirm the evidence. Mr. Metcalf's evidence proved no material charge against the prisoner. He had heard him say, that he would go to the gallows for the cause at the meeting, but he had not heard the reason for the assertion, which was owing to a contrariety of opinion about the legality of more than certain numbers signing and presenting a petition to the House of Commons. This doubt arose from the statute of Charles II. limiting the number, and the question was, whether it was still in force. Mr. Anstuther, in the evidence which he had given, was exceedingly fair and candid. He had heard Lord George recommend temperance to the people, as well as the best ground of conduct to insure success. Mr. Anstuther, as well as the other witnesses, had been in the lobby of the house, and heard the conversation of Lord George, yet not one but Mr. Bowen had heard him say any thing about main-houses. The jury would take notice, that all their accusations were advanced by the report of a single witness. Mr. Cater did not mention it. The door-keepers, who were in the lobby, and heard all that was said, did not mention it. In short it was unconfirmed and unsupported. Witnesses had said, that there were other persons in the place beside the Protestant Association. There might be others, and those men were the instigators of the tumults. Lord George Gordon was to be found guilty of crimes which belonged to another. As to all the hearay stories which Rainsforth and Hyde had told about the riots, they were totally impertinent and foreign.

In respect to the protection which had been produced, to show that Lord George had an interest with the multitude, the story of that circumstance would astonish the jury. Lord George alarmed, and filled with horror and consternation at the scene of devastation which succeeded through the intrigues of villains, desired to have access to his Sovereign for the purpose of assuring his Majesty that the people with whom he had been connected were not the authors of the evils, and that they possessed the purest sentiments of loyalty and respect for the Government and the laws. The Secretary of State would be called to prove, that this was the ground of the application; he was given to understand, "That, in order to defend well of his Sovereign, he should exert himself on the occasion; and he was desired to go into the city, and do what he could to put a stop to the horrors as a test of his duty." In consequence of this, he went with a civil magistrate, endeavouring, by every conciliating effort, to stop the current of diabolical rage. In the course of his passage, he was applied to, while in the carriage, and desired to sign a paper, which was presented to him, and the person said, "It would contribute to put an end to the outrages." It would have been construed into a bad design if he had refused; he signed it, therefore, with the best of motives, and yet this paper so obtained, and so intended, was now produced against him. He thought there was something exceedingly indirect and uncandid in this part of the evidence.

The learned gentleman concluded with appealing to the jury, trusting that they came there with no prejudices; and that they would hear and decide on the evidence, wisely and deliberately, without partiality or haste; and that whatever faults the noble Lord might have of warmth of temper, enthusiasm, or youthful ardour, they would yet free him from every imputation of hostility to the government of this country.

Mr. Erskine begged to be permitted to reserve what he had to say till after the evidence on their part should be examined, which was granted.

Gentlemen were then called to the support of every assertion in Mr. Kenyon's speech, and in contradiction to every fact asserted for the prisoner. The names of these witnesses were, the Rev. Erasmus Middleton, Mr. T. Evans, Lord Viscount Stomont, Sir Philip Jennings Clerke, Bart. Sir James Lowther, Bart. William Smith, Mrs. Whittingham, Alexander Johnstone, Alexander Frazer, John Humphries, Sampson Hodgkinson, John Robinson, Mrs. Yaud, and Mr. Alderman Pugh.

Mr. Erskine then spoke, and made a most eloquent speech.

The Solicitor General replied.

Lord Mansfield then summed up the evidence, but declined making any comments; and as soon as he had delivered his charge, left the Court.

The jury withdrew, and in about twenty minutes returned. Just as they were taking their seats Mr. Erskine faintly away; some time was lost by this accident. The verdict was then pronounced—NOT GUILTY.

The burst of applause that took place on this was very great, and attended by circumstances that made it highly affecting. Lord William Gordon fainted away, and the old faithful servant of Lord George fell into fits.

After the tumult had subsided, Lord George Gordon being refused from the numbers that pressed upon him with their congratulations, came forward and addressed the jury in the following words:

"Gentlemen of the jury, You have done perfectly right in the verdict you have given. I am not the person I was charged to be. I declare to God, that I am as innocent as any one of you, and never designed any thing of treason against my King and Country. Gentlemen, it has been a wicked and infamous prosecution—

His Lordship was interrupted by the jury, who asked out, "How done, my Lord, it was a nice point."

Lord George then concluded, "Gentlemen, I beg your pardon; excuse my warmth. I heartily thank you, and God bless you."

Judge Willes then informed Lord George, that he was discharged, and of course at liberty to depart; and his Lordship, AT NEAR NINE O'CLOCK THIS MORNING, went from the Hall, attended by his brothers, the Duke of Gordon and Lord William Gordon. The Duke of Richmond, Lord Derby, Mr. Fox, Mr. Sheridan, and many other public Gentlemen, were also present.

Mrs. Hayley was the only lady in Court during the trial.

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Hamburg, Jan. 13. We are assured that authentic intelligence is received here of a treaty of alliance and friendship having been concluded and signed between the courts of Vienna and London. *Hague Gazette of Jan. 29.*

Brussels, Jan. 29. The last letters from Vienna confirm the account that a treaty of alliance and friendship has been concluded and signed between the courts of Vienna and London. *Hague Gazette of Jan. 31.*

Brussels, Jan. 26. It is said that Sir Joseph Yorke, who is still at Antwerp, has demanded of the Regency, the free exportation of a great quantity of corn for England; but his request was refused.

Ostend, Jan. 24. Five Dutch sailors, who were prisoners in England, having found means to break out of jail, and procure a boat, arrived safe in our port. The letters from London of the 16th, 19th, and 23d, of this month are still wanting. It was not the packet boat from Dover to this port that was taken by a corsair of Dunkirk, but the packet-boat from hence with the letters of the 17th of this month; it was taken on the coast of Great-Britain.

Hesse, Jan. 9. Many recruits have been raised in this principality; 36 officers, two Hessian Generals and 600 soldiers are to set out soon for America.

Paris, Jan. 19. We have received here positive advice, that the whole corps of volunteers who attempted to take Jersey were either made prisoners or killed; so that this coup de main has failed, as the public expected. It is said, that the Counts de Guichen and Duchaffault have resigned their command; but the Count D'Estaing is to return to Brest as soon as he gets well.

Paris, Jan. 21. The Queen, who has had several attacks of a fever, is now much better.

L O N D O N.

A letter from a gentleman in the suite of the Danish Ambassador at Paris, says, "It is generally believed by all the foreign ministers resident here, that the disputes between Holland and England will very shortly terminate in a happy reconciliation."

It was this morning reported that Sir George Rodney had taken possession of Pidgeon's-island, at the entrance of Port Royal harbour in Martinico, in order to prepare for the attack of that fortress, as also to intercept the fleet of M. Treville, which was daily expected.

In a letter which Admiral Rodney has written to one of his friends in London is this sentence; "I have no news to communicate; but expect soon to be joined by Admiral Hood." This letter is dated, Sandwich, St. Lucia, Dec. 29, 1780.

Orders have been dispatched from the War-office to put Upnor Castle, Gillingham Fort, and Sheerness, in an improved state of defence, as during the last war with Holland, the river Medway was frequently infested by the Dutch adventurers, who destroyed great numbers of our shipping.

It is asserted from good authority, that a camp of 10,000 men will be formed on Chatham heights the ensuing summer.

The Cabinet have at length adopted a wise resolution, viz. not to find any more British troops to America, but to let Sir H. Clinton and Lord Cornwallis fight it out in the best way they can, with the forces they already have.

The law of challenges, in case of treason, is as follows: Challenges may be made either on the part of the King, or the part of the prisoner, and either to the whole array, or to the separate polls. Foster 250.

Peremptory challenges, though granted to the prisoner, is denied to the King, by statute 33 of Edward I. stat. 4. which enacts, that the King shall challenge no juror without assigning a cause certain, to be tried and approved by the Court. However it is held that the King need not assign his cause of challenge, till the panel is gone through; and unless there cannot be a full jury, without the persons so challenged; and then, and not sooner, the King's counsel must shew cause. — 2 Hawkins's Pleas Crown, 413—2 Hale's Pleas C. 271.

The boundary settled to peremptory challenges by the common law, is to the number of thirty-five, that is one under the number of three full juries.

But the prisoner has a right to challenge as many jurors as he pleases, over and above thirty-five, shewing the legal cause.

The expectations of all ranks of people were much disappointed at Ld. G. Gordon coming through the City and Temple-bar, instead of St George's-fields, where many persons were waiting to see him. Upwards of forty carriages followed his Lordship to the Hall.

Between nine and ten o'clock a great number of guards were drawn up on the parade, and each man provided with twenty-four rounds of powder and ball. They were then formed into several divisions, and marched off to take post in ambuscade in various grand paces in Westminster.

Several thousands of spectators were waiting in and about Westminster Hall to hear the determination, but not the least signs of any riot appeared at four o'clock. The guards which were there in the morning were drawn off in the afternoon.

Several hundreds of the Middlesex constables attended the Hall, and kept a lane for the witnesses, &c. to pass to the Court of King's Bench.

The Protestant Association committee, which accompanied his Lordship from the Tower in coaches, met at the Swan Inn at the foot of Westminster Bridge, for the purpose of giving his Lordship every relief in their power.

Saturday all the beaules and constables of the several wards of this city were summoned to be out this day, to patrol their respective wards, in order to prevent disturbances.

Yesterday all the constables of the city of Westminster were ordered out, to attend at their different watch-houses, in order to keep the peace.

The London foot association were quartered in St Paul's and other churches in readiness to quell any riot or disturbances which might happen in consequence of the above trial. A number of soldiers were likewise quartered in the Artillery ground &c. &c.

The Honourable Artillery Company were also under arms, for the same laudable purpose.

A guard of soldiers was sent to Newgate this morning for the protection of that place. In short, every precaution was taken for preserving peace and good order through the cities of London and Westminster.

Many of the military were stationed in the churches, particularly a large party of the London association at St Dunstan's Church, in Fleet Street.

Neither of the Houses of Parliament met yesterday on account of the above trial.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from Herwick, Feb. 9.

"We are just now informed, that the Elizabeth, privateer of this place, has this instant brought in here a Dutch prize, supposed to be very valuable."

Yesterday morning, the news of Lord George Gordon's honourable acquittal arrived here by express. In consequence of this intelligence, the city and suburbs were illuminated in the evening, and a number of bonfires erected, not only in the city, but in different parts of the neighbourhood. The Lord Provost and magistrates, fearful of any disturbance happening, very prudently applied to the commander in chief for a party of dragoons. They were accordingly ordered, and arrived here in the evening. The regiment presently stationed in the Castle, was likewise ordered to be in readiness, in case of any tumult. We are happy, however, for the honour of the metropolis of Scotland to declare, that no irregularity whatever took place during the whole night.

Two other questions, besides those formerly determined before the Court of Session, in regard to the Orkney politics, were this day decided by their Lordships. The one was given against Sir Laurence Dundas; the other in his favour, which gives him a legal majority upon the roll of freeholders at last election, against Mr Baikie of Tankersels, the gentleman returned as representative for that county.

A letter from Hull, dated Feb. 4. says, "The report of twelve coasters being taken off the Humber's mouth is not true; indeed, two of our London traders were chased by a privateer, which came so near one of them as to order her to strike; but, the wind favouring them, they got safe into port."

A letter from Scarborough, dated Feb. 4. says, "A French cutter in the smuggling trade, mounting 22 guns, with three commissions, as it is said, viz. French, Dutch, and American, though the crew is chiefly English, has been on our coast since last Sunday, and rammed a number of vessels. The Diligence packet, from London, to this port, with groceries, had a narrow escape. On Monday morning last, just before dawn of day, she came close under the stern of the cutter; and it appears, on comparing the time with the captain of a ship she had just then taken, that her escape was owing to the confusion that prevailed amongst the crew of the cutter in getting the ransom with the above-mentioned captain. Their demand was 500 guineas, which not being readily complied with, the Captain of the cutter, (who is said to have lived at Folskott) with imprecations ordered a plank to be launched, and told the captain that if he did not immediately comply, he should walk down the plank into the sea, and they would send the vessel after him, which obliged him to sign the ransom bill for the above sum. At that time there were eleven different ransoms on board. — It is remarkable that this piratical vessel, and some of his associates, had the impudence to be on shore, and dine at the George Inn here the same day, untroubled; but, going into the Cattle Yard, as is supposed, to see where their cutters lay, they were known by some men. On this they immediately returned to the inn, took their horses, and rode, as imagined, to Tilby with such speed, that though they were pursued as soon as possible, they effected their escape. This cutter has been near us ever since; but I hope her race is run; for, this morning, about five o'clock, she was awakened with the firing of cannon behind the Castle, and when clear day presented each object, every one present testified their eyes with the pleasant sight of a victorious frigate of course towing away the above mentioned cutter, on one very like her, supposed to be making their way for the Humber. — An armed cutter is now anchored a little off the pier to leeward."

Last week, the wife of one David Aitken, a labourer in the parish of Leith, was safely delivered of three children, one boy and two girls, who are all baptized, and likely to do well. The father is upwards of 70 years of age, and the mother about 40.

Last Friday morning, between five and six, a thatched house in Stockwell-street, Glasgow, took fire, and, from its situation, amidst a number of other thatched houses, appeared very alarming; but the water engines were soon applied to it with success, and the fire confined to the house itself, the roof of which was burnt, and most of the furniture belonging to the family that lived in it.

Wednesday last, a young man, disordered in his mind, got up upon the pedestal on which the equestrian statue of King William stands in Glasgow, and mounted the horse, when his phrenzy led him to cut off the head with which the statue was crowned, and otherwise maltreated it. What is surprising, he got up and down without receiving any hurt. — He is since confined in the cells.

A report has prevailed at Glasgow, for some days past, that the Greyhound privateer of Girvan was cast away on Sunday the 28th ult. but the crew are said to be saved.

We have the permission of the Royal College of Physicians to publish the following letter of their President, to the honour of Mr James Craig, Architect in this place.

S I R,
I HAVE the pleasure to acquaint you, that the Royal College of Physicians, at their last quarterly meeting, employed their Treasurer to present you with the sum of Fifty Guineas, and also with a silver cup.

By this the College mean to testify to the Public, that they not only approve your skill in planning the several parts of their building, but that they are satisfied you have executed your plan in the most sufficient and masterly manner, such as must do you credit with judges of good work.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
Edin. Sept. 2. 1780. (Signed) ALEX. MONRO,
President of the Royal College of Physicians.
To Mr CRAIG.

SPILSBURY'S ANTISCORBUTIC DROPS,
To the Afflicted with either the SCURVY, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, &c.

CHARLES ELLIOT Bookseller in Edinburgh
has received another parcel of those infallible DROPS, prepared by Mr Spilisbury chemist, of Mount Row, Westminster Bridge, Surrey. Like wife has procured several copies of his celebrated Treatise, entitled, "Free Observations on the Scurvy, Gout, Diet, and Remedies." Price 2 s. 6 d. for which the London Magazine Review for September 1780, has paid the author a very extraordinary compliment. So far as fair judgment may be permitted to coincide, we have received great pleasure in the perusal, more from the favourable report of others, and that the Public in general may have an opportunity to give their opinion, we are ready to oblige every one in town, with a copy gratis a few days; for which purpose orders are sent to the Stationers in the north of the books.

NESTOR, and several other Correspondents' favours, are unavoidably delayed, on account of the great length of Lord Ogle Gordon's trial. A number of Advertisements, and many articles of Intelligence, for the same reason, are necessarily postponed.

PRICES OF GRAIN AT HADINGTON, Feb. 9.

| | First. | Second. | Third. |
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| Wheat, | 20s. 0d. | 19s. 0d. | 18s. 3d. |
| Bar, | 14 6 | 13 9 | 12 6 |
| Oats, | 12 6 | 12 0 | 10 9 |
| Pease, | 10 0 | 9 6 | 9 0 |

THEATRE ROYAL.
Saturday, February 16. 1781.
Mr DIGGES
Being engaged here for a few Nights, will perform, On MONDAY next, the 18th, The Characters of
SHYLOCK,
IN THE
MERCHANT OF VENICE;
AND THE
DRUNKEN COLONEL,
IN THE
INTRIGUING CHAMBERMAID!
Being his first Appearance on this Stage these FOUR YEARS.
Mr HEAPHY requests, That all Trade-men to whom he is indebted as joint Manager of the Theatre-Royal for this season, will furnish the Clerk with their respective Bills, in the course of next week, that they may be put into as speedy a course of payment as the calamitous situation in which he has been left, will admit of, a particular description of which, delicacy has hitherto prevented him from laying before the Public, whose protection and favour he humbly presumes to hope, will be shown to the peculiar distress of a stranger.

PANTHEON.
Mary's Chapel, Feb. 8. 1781.
THIS evening, the Society resumed the question, "Whether does extreme sensibility or indifference of temper contribute most to the happiness of the possessor?" — when, after hearing a variety of speakers on both sides, it was determined, by a considerable majority, in favour of the former. On Thursday next, the following question will be the subject of debate, "Whether is Liberty or Slavery to be preferred?" — and the money to be collected upon that occasion, applied to the same humane purpose with that which was received at the two last meetings. In order, therefore, that the intention of the Society may in some measure be fulfilled, Ladies as well as Gentlemen are to pay the usual admission money.
Tickets to be had of the Members, and at Mr Swan's shop, as usual.

STAYED from Mr Bayle's, the French Tavern in Bridge-street, A **Brown and White SETTING DOG,** with a white Snip on his face, answers to the name of PERO. He had on a collar, with the owner's name. — Whoever brings the dog to Miles St Paul's Church, shall be handsomely rewarded.

WHEREAS JOHN DOUGLAS, journeyman weaver in the Craigs of Stirling, has, within these few days, absconded to elude the effects of a Justice of Peace warrant against him, for being art and part concerned with a gang of thieves in this place, many of whom are already in custody; there are therefore offering a reward of One Guinea, over and above all reasonable expenses, to any person or persons who will apprehend and lodge the said John Douglas within any of his Majesty's prisons within this Kingdom, to be paid by John Gilchrist, treasurer to the Stirling Police Scheme, upon any Justice of Peace or Magistrate certifying that he is secured. — The said John Douglas is about 20 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, stout made, fresh complexion, round visage, a little pitted with the small-pox, hazel eyes, dark red hair, walks a little wide, and floops with his head; supposed to wear a dark copper coloured coat and louthed hat.
Not to be repeated.

BROKE THE PRISON OF DUNDEE.
WILLIAM NAESMITH, late merchant in Perth, who is about five feet eight or nine inches high, stout and well made, a good deal pitted with the small pox on the chin and nose, high nose, fair complexion, and his eye-brows and beard of a darkish red, wears a wig. Had on when he made his escape a round louthed hat, a brown wig tied behind in a kiew, a white and pink mixed cloth coat and vest, with white mital buttons, striped corded breeches, and a great duffel coat of a dark claret colour, and a velvet neck near of the same colour.
A reward is hereby offered of FIVE GUINEAS to any person who can give information of the said William Naesmith, so as he may be secured in any jail, to be paid by the Magistrates of Dundee, upon his being so secured.

MONEY WANTED.
WANTED to BORROW, upon undoubted security, £. 1200. Apply to Joseph Norris writer in Edinburgh.
HOUSE TO SET at West Kirk Braehead, Of three rooms, kitchen, water-pipe, with a small bleaching-green, and other conveniences, furnished or unfurnished. Enquire at the Toll, or at William Frazer's tin ware-room, Shallop-square.
To be LET, and entered to at Whitsunday next.
THAT HOUSE in the Back-Row, presently possessed by Mr Inglis of Redhall, fit to accommodate a large family, consisting of eleven rooms and other conveniences. — The taker of the house may have a Garden along with it. For particulars, enquire at Mrs Graham, Nicolson-street.
To be SOLD or LET, and entered to at Whitsunday next.
THAT HOUSE in Nicolson's Square, fronting south, No. 16, consisting of the kitchen floor, dining room floor, drawing-room floor, bed-room floor, and garret rooms, with cellars and other conveniences; all in good order.
To be seen between the hours of twelve and two. Apply to Thomas Co Esmay writer to the signet.

HOUSE OF BANKTON,
In the Parish of Prestonpans, To be LET, and entered to at Whitsunday next.
THE HOUSE, Pigeon-house, and Offices of Bankton, with about 22 acres of land, formed into several inclosures, as presently possessed by William Hope-Welch, Esq; of Craigiehall. The House is large, well disposed, and elegantly fitted up. It is pleasantly situated in East Lothian, in the neighbourhood of coal and two market towns, and within seven miles of Edinburgh. It commands extensive and agreeable prospects, and is well supplied with water from two excellent springs.
Any person inclining to treat for a set may apply to John Bacher James's Court. And the house may be seen every week day between the hours of 11 forenoon and 2 afternoon.
There is a stage-coach from Edinburgh to Prestonpans every day which is within half a mile of the house.

At HAMBURG for LEITH,
The Snow HOOP of Hamburg, neutral property, is now taking in goods for Leith, and will sail from thence the 5th of March.
Merchants and others that want goods from thence, will please send their orders for shipping immediately.



THE HAWK PRIVATEER OF LEITH, COMMANDER BY CAPTAIN NICOLL CURRIE.



IS now fitting out with all expedition, and will soon sail on a cruise against the enemies of Great Britain. She is a Brig of about 120 tons burden, sails fast, and will mount ten or twelve guns, besides swivel, and has excellent accommodation for men.

Seamen and Landmen desirous of making their fortunes, have now a favourable opportunity, and will meet with encouragement to enter themselves on board the Hawk, by applying immediately to Captain Currie, at his house in Leith, or on board the Privateer.

Capt. Currie hopes, that if any of those brave lads who have formerly sailed with him, are now at home, they will immediately resolve to join their old shipmate, and pursue their fortunes with him.

N. B. A person who can speak and read the French and Dutch languages, will meet with good encouragement, by applying as above.

TO BE SOLD OR LET.

THAT HOUSE in the Milnhill of Musselburgh belonging to and possessed by Mr. Alexander Mackenzie writer to the signet, consisting of ten fire rooms, besides the garret, larder, and a kitchen, pantry, and cellar with catacombs, with the garden well stocked with wall-fruit, pigeon-house, stable, and other conveniences. This house is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Esk, and commands a fine view prospect of the city of Edinburgh, and adjacent country.

A purchaser may enter into possession immediately, and the price may remain in his hands as long as convenient, on giving proper security. The house may be seen every fortnight.

For further particulars, enquire at the proprietor.

TO BE SOLD by private Bargain,
THAT SHOP on the north side of the Luckenbooths, possessed by Mr. Francis Marshall. Also, the SHOP, DWELLING-HOUSE, and two cellars adjacent thereto, possessed by Mr. J. Armour and Hamilton.

And that large and commodious HOUSE in the north-west corner of the Exchange, possessed by Mr. Peter Forrester, and cellar entering from the kitchen, in which is a water-pipe.

The premises will be shown by the tenants; and for further particulars apply to William Finlayson writer in Edinburgh.

TO BE SOLD.
THE following SUBJECTS, being part of BAILLIE'S LAND, in the Cowgate, opposite to Magdalen Chapel viz.

I. TWO LAIGH SHOPS and HOUSES, presently rented, the one at No. 1. the other at No. 11.

II. THE FOURTH STOREY of this Land, consisting of a genteel dining room, a very handsome drawing-room, 19 feet square by 13 feet high, three bed-rooms on the same floor; a kitchen, 2 garret rooms with rents, and 2 smaller ones, all entering within the house; a good cellar fitted up with catacombs, and many other conveniences. The dining-room and drawing-room have each a marble chimney-piece, and are otherwise neatly finished in the modern taste. As the proprietor is disposed to part with this lodging at a moderate rate, it will accommodate a large family at no great expense. The house and the two shops are insured in the Edinburgh Friendly Insurance, and the premium paid up.

ALSO TO BE SOLD.
A large AREA, lying immediately to the north, and entering from the court of the same tenement. Upon a part of it there is now built a good stable of three stalls, and several laigh-houses. This area might suit the purpose of different manufacturers.

The title-deeds to be seen in the hands of James Marshall writer to the signet, who has power to conclude a bargain for all or any part of the premises.

N. B. The key of the house to be found at Mr. Stewart's in the Exchange.

THE LORD PROVOST, MAGISTRATES AND COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF EDINBURGH.

THERE is to be SOLD by public roup, in the Council Chamber of this city, on Wednesday the 14th day of February current, at five o'clock afternoon,

The AREA at the foot of the Trunk Close, with building and materials lately conveyed, by decree arbitral, to the city of Edinburgh. The person preferred to the above area and building is to have right to the lead-pipe, laid for conveying water to the house there.

If the purchaser inclines he will get a few of that part of the ground which is inclosed with the said area, belonging to the Trinity Hospital, for payment of 40s. Sterling, yearly feu-duty, commencing at the term of Whitsunday 1781, under the servitude that no building whatever is to be erected thereon without the consent of the Governors of the said Hospital.

There is likewise to be exposed to public roup, time and place fore-said, a SET of that AREA lying near the Cowgate-port, as lately possessed by Alexander Gardner smith and partner, for such number of years as may be agreed upon at the time.

The articles of roup to be seen in the hands of the City Clerks.

TO BE SOLD by public voluntary roup and sale, within the Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 14th day of February 1781, between the hours of five and six o'clock afternoon,

All and Whole the Lands of CRAIGNOOK, lying in the parish of Kirkcubright, and shewarty of Kirkcubright. These lands consist of 256 acres, or thereby, whereof there are about 50 acres of good arable and meadow land; the rest is chiefly hilly, and good sheep pasture. The old rent, for many years, was 20l. 16s. 10d. The present free rent is 25l. Sterling.

The progress of writs, articles and conditions of sale, will be seen in the hands of Alexander Abercromby writer to the signet; and James Macdonald tenant in Chancery near Greenock, will show the lands.

N. B. For the encouragement of purchasers the upset price will be 40l. Sterling.

TO BE SOLD.
THESE Lands of MAXTOUN, possessed by John Finlay tenant thereof, lying within the parish of Maxtoun, and shire of Roxburgh. The lands consist of 280 acres or thereby, whereof about 196 acres were in field land before the division of the town and territory of Maxtoun. Also, The Temple Lands of LSESUD-DEN, possessed by — Fiddes, 20 acres and upwards, lying in the parish of Leshaleen, and shire of Roxburgh. The lands lie near the turnpike-road betwixt Melrose and Jedburgh, are of good quality, and may be much improved. They will be sold together or separately as may suit purchasers.

For rental, titles, and other particulars, apply to Thomas Cockburn writer to the signet.

FARMS TO LET.

THE Farm of UPPER and LOWER MARSDALE, lying in the parish of Channellkirk, and shire of Berwick, containing betwixt 1600 and 700 acres Scots, and there has been about fifty acres of the best land inclosed and subdivided within stone dykes, within a few years past; has great advantages for improvement, being near the Channellkirk turnpike road, and within six miles of drawkills for lime. Also, the farm of CRITCHNESS, in the parish of Innerwick, and shire of East Lothian, containing near 1200 acres English, and having the privilege of pasturage on two extensive commons.

The entry to the above farms to be at Whitsunday next; and any persons intending to take the same, may treat with, or send written proposals to John Hay younger of Hopes, by Haddington; which, if desired, shall be kept private, if not accepted of.



FOR LONDON, THE BRIG MERCURY.

JAMES RITCHIE Master,
Now lying on the berth in Leith harbour taking in goods, and will sail with the first convoy, which will be soon.

The ship has neat accommodation for passengers. The Master to be spoke with at the British Coffee-house, Edinburgh, or at his house in Leith.

TO OBTAIN for LEITH,
The Brig MERCURY,

About 160 tons burden, is now taking in goods for Leith, and will sail off opportunity after the 1st March.

Merchants and others that want goods from thence, will please send their orders for shipping them immediately.

To be SOLD by public roup, upon Thursday the 22d of February current.

The Brigantine JEAN, about 145 tons burden, as the presently lies in the harbour of Holy Island, with her boat-boat and whole appurtenances.

The roup to be on board the vessel, at twelve o'clock mid-day. — For particulars, and sight of the inventory, apply to the Master on board the vessel.

At same time and place will be sold by roup or private bargain, a Cargo of HARD COALS.

AREAS TO BE FEUED FOR BUILDING IN ST JAMES'S SQUARE, EDINBURGH.

THE situation of this Square is dry and healthy; it is sheltered by the buildings of the New Town from the west wind, well known there to blow with uncommon violence from that quarter; it is out of the reach of the fumes of the hutchers' chimneys, so intolerable to the neighbourhood in the summer months; it has an extensive prospect over the adjacent fields, over the frith of Forth, and almost over the whole coast of Fife, and is near agreeable walks and airings in the country; it is near to several churches, to the public markets, the Theatre-Royal, and the Assembly-Room now projected; it is close adjoining to that elegant and useful building the Register Office, in which the whole gentlemen of the law are concerned; it is nearer to the College, to the High School, to the Parliament-House, the Banks, the General Post-Office, and to the other public Offices of Customs, Excise, &c. &c. than any part of the New Town, (a very few houses excepted,) and a short agreeable walk from the Royal Botanic Garden. Besides these local advantages, the feuars of this Square will be free of the land-tax, millers' dues, seal on trade, impost on liquors, and of the many other impositions, to which the inhabitants within the Regality of the city of Edinburgh are subject. There is plenty of good water in the ground, to be had at a small expense; and all the feuars are to be taken bound to contribute their proportion to the public police of the square, viz. Scavengers, lamps, &c.

ALSO TO BE FEUED, a number of AREAS for building, on the lower ground near St James's Square, which is also without the Regality, and of consequence free of all taxes and impositions as above. These areas are remarkably well adapted for shops, warehouses, wine cellars, &c.

A plan of the Square, and of the streets where the other buildings are proposed, is to be seen in the hands of Walter Ferguson writer, the proprietor, at his house first floor Gavinoch's land, head of Luckenbooths, Edinburgh, who will inform of the terms of feuing, and every other particular relative to the premises.

HOUSES in Nicolson's PARK to be SOLD, And the Upset Price LOWERED.

THAT on Monday the 12th day of February current, there will be exposed to public voluntary roup and sale, within the British Coffee-house in Edinburgh, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon,

THREE FLATS or STOREYS of a NEW TENEMENT in Nicolson-Park, being the first flat above the ground-storey, with the two other flats immediately above the same, and garrets. Each of the lodgings contains three rooms and kitchen, and has a garret room in the top-storey; a convenient cellar under ground; with the benefit of a pump-well, and a back area in common for bleaching clothes.

The houses will be shown by Mrs. Brodie, Mrs. Foy, and Mrs. Tenant, the present possessors.

The said subjects will either be sold together or separately, as purchasers incline; and for other particulars, apply to William Scott Solicitor at Law, Edinburgh, who will show the title-deeds, which are clear, with the articles of roup, and conclude a private bargain with such as may intend purchasing betwixt and the day of roup.

BY ADJOURNMENT. SALE OF AN ESTATE in Argyleshire, INCLUDING THE celebrated ISLAND of STAFFA.

TO BE SOLD by public roup, within the British Coffee-house, Edinburgh, on Monday the 12th day of February 1781, betwixt the hours of five and six o'clock afternoon,

THE LANDS and ESTATES of ULVA and ORMAIG, comprehending, among others, the celebrated ISLAND of STAFFA, and a considerable tract of country along the sea-coast, being very extensive and improvable, having all the materials for that purpose on the estate, and water carriage.

The sea-coast of this estate abounds in fish of all kinds, and the mairs are stored with a variety of game. The yearly free rent, after deduction of minister's stipend, and a small feu-duty, payable to the Duke of Argyll, the superior, is 478l. Sterling, exclusive of the produce of the kelp-flores presently enjoyed by the tenants, which yield annually about 50 tons of that valuable commodity, and may of itself much increase the rental upon proper leases; the whole lands being just now out of lease, except the farm of Laggan Ulva, rented at 13l. 6s. 8d. Sterling.

In order to encourage purchasers, the whole subjects are to be exposed at 9600l. Sterling, being only about 20 years purchase of the present rent of this very improvable estate.

The articles of sale and progress of writs, with a judicial rental, are to be seen in the hands of William Macdonald writer to the signet, Edinburgh; and copies of the rental with John Macneil writer in Inventory; to either of whom application may be made for further particulars, or a private bargain previous to the day of sale.

LANDS IN PERTH-SHIRE.

TO BE SOLD within the Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh, upon Monday the 5th day March next, betwixt the hours of five and six in the afternoon.

All and Whole the Lands of CUILTS, and DALRANICH, with the Filings and Pertinents, lying within the parish of Comrie and county of Perth, the yearly rent whereof is about 100l. Sterling.

These Lands are of considerable extent, excellent quality, and pleasantly situated on the banks of the water of Ruchill, near its confluence with the river of Earn, and have a very valuable and thriving oak-wood, and great variety of other kinds of barren timber.

There is a neat mansion-house on the lands of Cuilts, and the farms partly inclosed with stone-dykes, with subdivisions of hedges and ditch, and from its situation in a fine country for sport, and within four miles of Crieff, which is a post-town with a weekly market, this spot is remarkably well adapted for goat-whey, and a shooting quarter.

The lands hold blanch of the Duke of Montrose, and will be sold jointly or separately in lots, as purchasers may incline. — For further particulars application may be made to William Macdonald, clerk to the signet, who has power also to conclude a private bargain.

A HOUSE AND GARDEN TO LET.

TO BE LET, and entered to at Whitsunday next, the LOWER PART of the EARL of PANMURE'S LODGING, on the north side of the Canongate, with the GARDEN thereto belonging, at present possessed by Mr. Alexander Gordon.

For particulars, apply to William Laidie writer to the signet.

BY ADJOURNMENT, AND UPSET PRICES to be LOWERED.

TO BE SOLD, by public roup, within the Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 14th day of February 1781, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon,

The SUBJECTS after mentioned which belonged to the deceased Mr. Robert Syme clerk to the signet, in the following lots:

I. A LARGE LODGING presently let furnished to Colonel Mordaunt, with office garden, and pertinents, lying in the west end of the Mid-row of Musselburgh, upon the south side of the street, consisting of a kitchen, parlour, servants rooms, and closet, in the first floor; a dining-room and drawing-room fronting the street; and three bed-chambers back-ward, with closets and presses on the second floor; a nursery and servants room with fire-place in the third floor; a stable, hay-stack, a fish-house, cellar, and washing-house within the court. The garden consists of about 3 spots acre, one half in kitchen ground, planted with fruit-trees, and the other half in grass. — Likewise, a LAIGH HOUSE, being part of the ground floor of the said lodging, consisting of a kitchen and two rooms, but having a separate entry from the court of the lodging, and which may, at a trifling expense, for the accommodation of a large family, be made part of, and taken into the lodging. This house will be exposed either with the lodging and garden, &c. or separately.

II. A LESSER LODGING, with a small garden, offices, and pertinents, in the west end of Musselburgh, upon the north side of the street, opposite to the mill, consisting of a kitchen and parlour, with a concealed bed, and light closet, on the first floor; a dining-room and bed-room on the second floor; and a cellar, washing-house, and pigeon-house in the garden.

III. A LODGING entering by a turnpike from the street, being the third storey of that tenement at the head of Forrester's Wynd, Edinburgh, lately possessed by the said deceased Robert Syme, and consisting of five rooms, kitchen, and garret, besides a writing office and bed-room, to which last there is a separate stair from the back of Bell's Wynd, and a private stair communicating with the principal house.

IV. THREE DWELLING-HOUSES and CELLARS, in Cant's Close, being the low and first and third storeys within the second turnpike on the west side of the close, presently possessed by the tenants following: Ground storey by — Stewart, rent 2l. 10s.; second storey Mr. Gray, rent 7l. 1s. and third storey Miss Murray, rent 6l. 10s. Sterling. These three dwelling-houses and cellars will be set up in one lot, or separately, as purchasers incline.

The subjects will be shown by the present possessors; and the progress of writs and articles of sale are in the hands of James Thomson, clerk to the signet, Carrubers' close.

JUDICIAL SALE. BY ADJOURNMENT.

SUBJECTS to be set up in lots at lower upset sums.
TO BE SOLD, by roup, within the New Session-house of Edinburgh upon Thursday the 8th day of March next, betwixt the hours of two and four afternoon,

THE LANDS in the territory of Eyemouth, and county of Berwick, with the portion of Coldingham Common allocated as part and pertinent; and the HOUSES and YARDS in the town of Eyemouth, belonging to James Turnbull merchant in Eyemouth, in the following lots: viz.

Lot I. The Field-lands, with the portion of the common in one lot, at the upset sum of 673 l. 15 s. 6 d. 9-pennies, being at the rate of twenty-three years purchase of the stock, and five years purchase of 1 l. 3 s. 10 d. 3-pennies of teind.

Lot II. The Tenement of Houses and Granaries in Eyemouth, with the pertinents acquired from Sir James Home in one lot, at the upset sum of 243 l. 12 s. 2 d. 8-pennies Sterling, being at the rate of ten years purchase.

Lot III. The large House possessed by James Turnbull and others, and the rest of the Houses in Eyemouth, with the yards and pertinents belonging to the common debtor in one lot, at the upset sum of 183 l. 5 s. 3 d. 10-pennies Sterling, being at the rate of eleven years purchase.

The subjects, holding, and deductions, are particularly described and stated in the act and articles of roup, which may be seen, by applying to Alexander Ross deputy clerk of session, Thomas Cockburn writer to the signet; and persons intending to purchase may also apply for information to David Renton writer in Eyemouth.

To be SOLD by public roup, within John's Coffee-house, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 7th of March next, betwixt the hours of 5 and 6 afternoon, in whole or in parcels,

THE Lands of OVERMAINS, WHITE-HOUSE, and DEDRIGGS, lying in the parish of Eccles and shire of Berwick.

The free yearly rent of these lands is at present about 220l.; but which will soon rise very greatly, as an offer has been made of an advanced rent of 70l. upon one farm, the lease of which expires in a few years.

There is a good mansion-house upon the premises, with a garden and orchard well stocked with fruit-trees, and a good deal of thriving planting, some of it fit for cutting.

Great part of the lands of Mains, which is presently out of lease, has been for twenty years in grass, and the whole estate is sufficiently inclosed and subdivided; is well supplied with water and marle, and at no great distance from lime; and is situate in a plentiful country, in the neighbourhood of good markets, being within four miles of Kelso, and five of Dunfermline, and not a mile from the turnpike-road betwixt Greenlaw and Cornhill.

The progress of writs and conditions of sale, to be seen in the hands of Walter Scott writer to the signet; with whom, or William Keith accountant in Edinburgh, persons inclining to purchase may commune; and persons inclining to view the premises, may apply to Patrick Jeffrey tenant in Lawknow, or William Smith writer in Kelso.

SALE IN AYRSHIRE.

TO BE SOLD by public roup, within the house of Andrew Cathcart, innkeeper in Ayr, upon Tuesday the 22d day of May 1781.

The whole Lands and Estate of KILDONAN, lying in the parish of Colmonell and shire of Ayr, either altogether or in the following lots, viz.

Lot I. The MAINS of KILDONAN, GLENWHASK, and Sterling. Corn and Waukmills, the yearly rent whereof is L. 94 0 0

Lot II. BLAIR, LAGGAN, and ABANS, the yearly rent whereof is 48 10 0

Lot III. TEN SHILLING LAND, and BALHAMAGE, the yearly rent whereof is 33 0 0

Total L. 175 10 0

The whole Lands are set in tack to good tenants, who, besides the above rent, pay all public burdens; and the tack of the Mains of Kildonan, the rent whereof is 75 l. expires in two years from Whitsunday 1780.

There are very extensive natural woods upon the lands of a considerable age, which, at last cutting, were sold for about 1200 l. Sterling, besides a considerable quantity of old planting.

The whole lands hold blanch of the Crown.

For further particulars apply to Robert Kennedy of Dalmaroch, Esq. at Maybole; or to Andrew Elane writer to the signet, either of whom will treat with any person inclining to make a private bargain.